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BLUNDELL'S
 SHOP EARLY FOR XMAS

REDCLIFF REVIEW

INSIST ON GETTING
PATTERSON'S BREAD
 From Your Grocer
 OR PHONE 42

Volume 8.

REDCLIFF, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1918.

Number 49.

THE DAUNTLESS CO. STARTS BUILDING OPERATING IS HERE

New Building Will Be 70x160 Feet and Will Be Located Along East Spur Track—Material Now on the Ground—Plant Will Turn Out 25 Tons of Steel Per Day.

The Dauntless Manufacturing Company has secured a site just north from the Redcliff Clay Products plant on the same spur track, and have been busy the past week preparing plans and getting material on the ground for their five-ton open-hearth steel furnace and foundry.

The plans call for a foundry building, built of brick. The main building will be 70x160, of modern foundry construction, up-to-date in every particular. In addition to this there will be the furnace with a capacity of twenty-five tons of steel per day and twenty-five tons of steel per day and this covers capable of taking care of this size of foundry.

Besides the above buildings they are building a brick chimney eighty feet high.

The material required will be about 20,000 bricks and 40,000 feet of lumber and timber, which will give some idea of the size of the plant when completed.

The greater part of the material is on the ground, and there is a crew of about twenty men employed in the erection of same. The work will be pushed to completion and the plant should be in operation by March 1st.

The company has secured the services of Mr. F. Zeigler of St. Paul, Minnesota, who has had a life-long experience in the iron and steel business, and is recognized as one of the best foundry men in the United States. Mr. Zeigler is well known to a great many people in Redcliff and Medicine Hat, having built the Rolling Mill in the latter place in 1911.

Mr. Zeigler has charge of the work, and Mr. J. Pettit, of Medicine Hat, who has been conducting brick work for a number of years, has the contract to put up the brick, including the chimney.

The wood work will be furnished by the Gas City Lumber Mills.

Progressive Move For Alberta Hospitals

Hon. A. G. MacKay, the first provincial minister to be put in charge of health affairs in any province in Canada, comes forward with the announcement of a hospital policy for this province of a most progressive nature.

He advocates a provincial system of hospitals which will be to health what our free public schools are to education; salaried, resident doctors in all districts, training schools for nurses, maintained jointly by the provincial government and the large cities; including the cities under the Municipal Hospital Act, and creating a large hospital district around a "hospital centre" as to relieve the cities of the unfair burden of taxation now imposed upon them by the care of rural patients in city hospitals. He proposes that henceforth the provincial department will take the lead in organizing and advising hospital districts, and in this bid be completely reversing the plan formerly adopted which left everything to the initiative of rural municipalities.

EMPIRE VERSE FOR NATIONAL ANTHEM.
 The Royal Colonial Institute recently invited suggestions for a "British verse" to be sung at the National Anthem and from 100 competitors the following has been adjudged to be the best.

Wide over the living seas,
 Ponder amid tropic breezes,
 Our song shall bring
 Brothers of each domain,
 Bound but by freedom's chain,
 Shout, as your song, again—
 "God Save the King."

Some Explanations Regarding Hospital

In order to correct wrong impressions which appears to have gained some ground in connection with the hospital matters, we have been asked to make some explanations.

There are certainly some who are confused regarding the hospital. The \$2500 have been fixed at \$2200. In addition to this \$2200 is charged to each patient for fifty fees. These cover taking the patient to and from the hospital, looking after the furnishing of clothing and patient and delivering the doctor to the homes, besides delivering patients to patients from their homes while they are sick or convalescing. There is \$2000 charged each patient for medicine, alcohol and liquor used while sick, no matter how long.

There are some who are worried because they do not know who is being paid and who is not. We are informed by the Board of Health that it is their intention to pay all the bills which have been handed in to those who contracted the "flu" while on duty in the hospital. We thought we made this plain work. We are authorized now to say that none of these will be expected to pay anything, either for hospital fees, medical attention, or anything else.

CHURCH NOTICES

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
 The church will be open again on Sunday next, and ordinary services will be held. It is thought better to postpone the great Thanksgiving service for another week.

Sunday next—Holy communion at 8 o'clock in A.M., when a special pastoral letter from the Right Bishop of the diocese will be read. Short Sunday school at 2.30. Evening at 7.30, when memorial will be made for those who have fallen during the war. There will be a special vestry service after the evening service.

Some are being asked to have a public thanksgiving service on Sunday week.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
 Public worship will be resumed on Sabbath at 11 forenoon and half past seven evening. The forenoon subject will be "Mansueta a servum com-memoratio of our noble slain will be held in the evening, with special reference to Private James D. Kirkpatrick and J. Poole.

The Sabbath school will not meet for another week.

The Ladies' Aid will meet in the Church on Thursday at three afternoon.

The Board of Managers acknowledge with thanks the gift of a handsome pulpit Bible from Mr. and Mrs. J. Calderwood.

Public worship will be resumed at 11 o'clock on Sabbath at three afternoon.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Until further notice services will be held in Crow's hall on the second and fourth Sundays of each month.

German Revolution Was Planned Before

The German revolution was not the result of spontaneous anger against the emperor and the military clique, but was the direct result of a general strike at the beginning of the war says Herr Wempe, a Dutch revolutionary Socialist.

When the strike failed, Wempe says, the leaders set on foot a more systematic organization. It was not intended that the overthrow of the government should take place in one year, but the rapid march of events made quick action necessary, which was apparent that Germany had been hopelessly defeated in the war.

To the Ratepayers.

I desire to thank those who placed my name in nomination for councillor but am sorry that owing to business obligations at the time I was unable to make up my mind, I will be compelled to withdraw from the contest.

Sincerely yours,
 DONALD McLAIDLIN.

FIVE MEN IN THE FIELD FOR TOWN COUNCIL

Three Are to Be Elected to Fill Vacancies—Election Next Monday—School Trustees Are Elected by Acclamation, as Only Required Number Were Nominated.

Nomination day for the placing of candidates in the field to fill the vacancies of the town council and Monday, Dec. 2nd, was held in Crow's hall school building. For a time it looked as though the occasion would pass off quietly, as in the past and that there would be no election. Until a few minutes before closing time only the required number of candidates were nominated to fill the vacancies but before closing these names were placed before the returning officer. The following is the list of candidates for the council nominated:

F. Brougham, by Geo. Lydall and P. Laville.
 P. Olin, by W. Perrin and Geo. Dunsmuir.
 E. L. Stone, by F. Brougham and F. Olin.
 C. Oakland, by D. McLachlan and W. H. Riddell.
 W. Keats by W. H. Riddell and G. Patterson.
 D. McLachlan, by G. G. Patterson and T. Crooks.

The following were nominated for school trustees:
 D. McLachlan, by F. H. Courtell and W. H. Riddell.
 W. H. Riddell, by P. Laville and J. W. Jackson.
 A. H. Colford, by W. H. Riddell and D. McLachlan.

As only the required number were nominated for school trustees the return officer declared the three above named elected by acclamation. For councillors only three are to be elected. Since nomination day D. McLachlan has dropped out of the contest. This leaves five candidates still in the field and consequently there will be an election which will take place next Monday at Crow's hall between 8 o'clock and 9 o'clock in the forenoon and seven o'clock in the evening.

In this election all property owners who have their taxes paid, together with their wives or husbands as the case may be, and their sons and daughters who are of the full age of 21, may vote. That is provided that none of them have property in their name, upon which taxes are not paid.

German Continue To Ill-treat Prisoners

The French government through Marshal Foch will send a vigorous protest to Berlin concerning the treatment of war prisoners, Eduardo Igo, under secretary for military justice and appeals, announced in the chamber of deputies. He said the new government in Germany treated prisoners no better than the old regime.

The brutality of the German could hardly be surprised, he added, and the reports of the Spanish and Swiss missions which investigated the conditions of prisoners will show clearly how deep into barbarian Germany had sunk.

American officers were advised in a statement by Secretary Lansing that they file at the state department within thirty days from December 31, information regarding losses sustained through German submarine warfare either before or after the United States entered the war.

'Flu' Ban Lifted; Business as Usual

Since our last issue epidemic conditions have greatly improved. There has been a great falling off of new cases and a number of patients confined in the hospital have sufficiently recovered to return to their homes. At present there are only 25 patients in the school and it is expected that nine of these will be released tomorrow. The hospital staff will also be reduced to the minimum.

With this satisfactory condition the Board of Health has decided to remove the ban in full lines except the school. It is impossible to release the latter as it has been used as a convalescent hospital and still has a number of patients. As a result churches, public, school and barber shops have been re-opened for business and the flu is again running.

Many Changes in Food Regulations

Changes in the food regulations following upon the armistice of Nov. 11, insofar as they affect the general public, are summarized in a Canada food board statement as follows:

"Compulsory restrictions of the amount of flour which may be held by dealers, householders and others have been rescinded.

"The compulsory purchase of a proportion of substitutes for what flour has been withdrawn.

"The use of substitutes by manufacturers, bakers, public restaurants and households has no longer compulsory, but in view of the economy of conservation and in order to prevent waste of stock of substitutes already on hand, the food board urges the greatest possible voluntary use of them to be continued.

"Cannedwiches may now be served in eating places during the noon meal hour.

Restrictions on the quantity of bread served at public eating places have been removed.

"Conservation regulations of beef are still in force and are still important, in view of the requirements at the present time and in the future.

"Conservation of beef and animal fats are still very important.

"Until the end of the year the regulation of the consumption of sugar will be necessary, after which it is hoped the new crop will be available."

Plot to Restore Kai-er Is Discovered

A plot to restore imperialism and secure the return of Emperor William has been discovered in Berlin, according to a dispatch from Amstrong to the Express. The chief men behind the plot are field Marshal Von Mackensen, Gen. von Voss and Gen. Count Sixt von Ahlin. It is said they instructed the Prussian officers' corps to carry on a pre-emptive agitation, beginning immediately after the demobilization of the troops was completed. Large sums of money are said to have been placed at the disposal of the leaders by munition makers.

Germany's Downfall As Naval Power

Here is what the Spokane Spokesman Review says about the British navy:

"The British navy and the German navy on the high seas at last, but it was after the war and without fighting, and the result and the American cruiser could have said: 'We have met the enemy and they ours.' The meeting of the two navies, although it was not a tragic tragedy of the ocean, nevertheless had grandeur and struck the note of grand drama. The surrender of the German fleet marked the downfall of Germany as a naval power, plus the American navy into the second place, next to Great Britain, and illustrated the indisputable success of superior in war as it had seldom if ever, been demonstrated before."

Amuse-I Theatre Now Open Again

Cood Programs
 Being Arranged for the Coming Season

Watch for Announcements From Week to Week

USUAL PRICES

OPEN HEARTH FURNACE FOR ROLLING MILL

Work Now Well Under Way—Will Build Addition to 'New Building'—Will Increase Output of Plant and Add 30 Men to Pay Roll.

Work is now well under way at the rolling mill in connection with the open hearth furnace. The company is installing in that plant. Mr. Shand, an expert in this class of work, has a gang of men at work making some alterations on the new building built about a year ago. To this building an addition of about 100 by 50 feet is being added in making room for the machinery which is to be installed. When this construction work is completed an open hearth furnace will be installed and additional furnaces will be added as the demand requires.

The first furnace will have a capacity of 75 tons per day and will mean adding another 30 men to the pay roll of the mill. This furnace will enable the company to supply steel for shipbuilding and other engineering purposes. It will naturally greatly increase the output of the mill and will enable the company to supply all demands of the market in the iron and steel business.

May Secure Full Reparation From Huns

In viewing the question of whether Germany is able to pay war damages and the war expenses incurred by the allies, the Daily Mail declares that the estimated allied expenses of \$25,000,000,000 are less than one-seventh of the main German assets it sight. The main railway systems in the German empire, the property of the various governments, which is situated over forests, mines and large areas of land. The paper says that a moderate estimate of the value of German mineral deposits is \$191,000,000,000. In 1871 Germany made France pay not only the cost of the war, but exacted a fine of \$50,000,000, and the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine. The Daily Mail says that the allies ask for far more, but require "reparation only."

Huns Must Pay to Limit Says Allies

All nations represented at the inter-allied conference may be regarded as in agreement with the policy of Lloyd George as to compelling Germany to pay to the limit of her capacity. Allied representatives were also agreed on the proposition of bringing to trial those responsible for the outrages on humanity during the war.

The allied conference has weighed its methods of making Germany pay. It appears to be recognized that the Huns have very little gold, but vast quantities of wheat, which poses, and high opinion agrees must shoulder the stupendous but just indemnity.

THE REDCLIFF REVIEW



W. H. HATCHER, Proprietor

Ed. L. STONE, Editor

Subscription \$1.50 per year

Advertising Rates Furnished on Application

Issued on Thursday of each week at Redcliff, Alberta.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1918.

THE NEW INDUSTRY.

If developments work out according to present plans, the location of the Dauntless Manufacturing Company here will eventually mean a great thing for this town. This company is made up of farmers from the western provinces and it is the intention of the management to go extensively into the manufacturing of farm implements. They have very wisely decided to start in a way which should guarantee their success from the commencement, and their development and expansion from time to time will depend largely on the support they get from the farmers themselves.

There never was a time when the opportunity for starting a plant for the manufacturing of farm implements in western Canada was more favorable than right now, and there is no place better situated or offering better inducements for such a venture than right here in Redcliff. Now that hostilities have ceased it will only be a matter of months till the rush for the vacant lands of the prairie provinces will commence. This will mean a great demand for farm implements of all kinds, and especially at first for plows, and there is no reason why a western firm already established and on the ground should not find it easy to get a ready market for their goods.

Then there is our geographical position. We are just about in the centre of the greatest agricultural belt in Canada. We are on the main-line of the C. P. R. and prospective customers are brighter for the completion of the C. N. R. branch which is surveyed north and south through this town and which is already partly graded.

Of course our natural gas, too, is a big thing. The cheapness and convenience of gas for power, heating and lighting gives an industry here a big advantage over its competitors not so fortunately located. It means a saving of ground and buildings for storing fuel, and also a saving of probably a dozen men for handling the fuel and ashes.

On the whole the Dauntless Manufacturing Company is starting out under favorable prospects and we have not the slightest doubt that with proper management and the support which it deserves from the farming community it will develop into one of the largest manufacturing institutions in western Canada.

PETTY THEFTS.

For some time past a number of our merchants have been missing articles from their stores from time to time and were convinced that some one was doing some pretty healthy shop lifting. During the past week some of the culprits have been caught and, sad to relate, they were mere children. This is very unfortunate and goes to show that parents should take more interest in their children's conduct and habits. Judging from the amount of goods which have been located and recovered this practice has been going on for some time and the unfortunate children have evidently

not had much trouble disposing of their stolen goods, as they offered them for sale at truly bargain prices.

It is a great mistake for people to purchase goods from children without first making thorough inquiries, and investigation. By so doing one will not only be protecting himself but will also be doing the child a favor which may save him from a penitentiary sentence later on.

PUBLIC THANKSGIVING.

A movement is on foot to have a public thanksgiving service here on Sunday, December 15th. Similar services have already been held in almost every city, town and hamlet throughout the empire and in other countries allied with us in the great struggle now drawing to a close. Unfortunately we have been prevented from having such a service earlier on account of the epidemic conditions, now that this is well under control we should not overlook this very important matter.

The plans are not yet completed but whatever they may be this gathering should be the largest and most devout thanksgiving ever held in this town. Every organization and society should attend in a body and every home should be represented. Fuller announcement will be made next week and it is hoped all will lend their assistance in making the event a success.

XMAS SHOPPING.

As there are only sixteen more shopping days before Christmas it is natural to begin thinking about Christmas presents. In this connection we would draw the attention of our readers to the stocks carried by our local merchants. A trip around through the local stores at the present time will show that they are all well prepared for the Christmas trade. All lines are well represented and there is a large variety from which to choose.

Before sending your Christmas money out of town take a look around the stores here. If you do we have no doubt you can get your wants more satisfactorily supplied. Besides you will be contributing towards making the coming event a merry Xmas all around.

It is also advisable to do your Christmas shopping early. In this way they will give a better selection to choose from and you will get better service than you can expect during the rush of the last few days. The clerks will put your purchases away for you till after the stockings are hung up.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Monday, November 11, 1918, will be looked upon for many years to come as one of the most memorable days in all history. It was on that day that hostilities in the great world war have been known to cease. It was on that day that our beliefs and teachings were strengthened and substantiated and we were shown beyond peradventure that right must ultimately prevail. It was on that day we learned afresh that God is still in his heaven and it is right with the world.

This being the case what better day, November 11th, to set aside throughout all the allied countries for an annual day of thanksgiving. Here in Canada and in the United States both countries have had their annual thanksgiving day for many years, and both have observed the day in the month of November. It would be an easy matter therefore for us to shift our date a little back and the States to put theirs a little ahead. European allies could

Redcliff School District No. 2283.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for Ten Months Ending Oct. 31, 1918

General Account.

THE CHAIRMAN AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Redcliff School District No. 2283.
REDCLIFF, ALBERTA.

GENTLEMEN—

We have Audited the Books and Vouchers of your School District for the ten months ended October 31st, 1918, and beg to report that all our requirements are fulfilled, with the exception of an examination of the Minute Book, which was in connection with the Influenza Epidemic. In our opinion the accompanying Statement of Receipts and Expenditures is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct record of the operations of the General Account for the ten months under review, according to the best of our information, the explanation given us and as shown by the Books of the School District.

As pointed out in our previous report we would strongly recommend that at the beginning of the year 1919 more suitable books be installed for keeping the records of your School District. A Ledger should be opened up which would contain accounts which at present are kept in loose form, or of which you have no more than a Memorandum.

Reported by
RITCHIE PATTERSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

RECEIPTS	
To requisitions on Town of Redcliff	\$12,810.00
To Government Grants	1,614.00
To Interest from Savings Account	985.00
To amount realized from sale of old boiler tubing	15.00
Total	15,424.00

Less Bank Overdraft December 31st, 1917. 1,462.00

EXPENDITURES	
SCHOOL MAINTENANCE—	6,882.50
By Teachers' Salaries	1,100.00
By Caretakers' Salaries	105.00
By Caretakers' Supplies	20.00
By Building Repairs	44.75
By Grounds Maintenance	14.45
By Fuel	49.20
By Water	36.14
By Sanitary Work	1.00
By Laundry	68.50
By Stationery and Supplies	12.00
By Furniture	12.00
Total	9,233.37

ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL—	
By Trust Officer's Salary	240.00
By Secretary's Salary	50.00
By Rent	265.00
By Debenture Principal	1,050.00
By Debenture Interest	1,372.50
By Printing and Stationery	36.08
By Advertising	24.55
Postage	5.00
By Cartage	3.25
By Medical Attendance	6.00
By Legal Fees	6.00
By Bank Interest and Charges	10.00
By Insurance	18.00
Total	3,128.63

By Balance on hand Royal Bank 1,581.99

Report of this date to the Chairman and Board of Trustees of Redcliff School

RITCHIE PATTERSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Medicine Hat, Alberta, November 25th, 1918.
This is the Statement of Receipts and Expenditures referred to in our District No. 2283.

also set this date for the same purpose. Then on the same day all the countries which were on the side of right could fittingly commemorate their great victory of right over might in a spirit of thanksgiving.

Since there is not much chance now of the school reopening before the beginning of the new year, and since so much time has been lost this term, it would be a good idea if parents would see to it that their children do a little studying and reviewing at home. The children themselves know the kind of work they were doing before school closed. Ask them about it, then give them some work to do each day.

The churches in town have been closed now for seven weeks they will open again next Sunday. We would remind all interested in church work that during this suspension of services

to HANNAH RHODES, of Redcliff, in the Province of Alberta, married

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a Chattel Mortgage given by you to the State Bank Limited, it is claimed that you own three hundred and sixty-nine Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$369.45) and by order of His Honour Judge Greer it was ordered that unless you within ten (10) days after the last insertion of this notice pay to the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Medicine Hat the said sum together with his proper charges in connection with the seizure and sale of the said chattel, he be at liberty to sell all one light bay riding with white face, and one white gelding, with one white foal, branded

left shoulder, in the Chattel Mortgage mentioned.

Dated at Medicine Hat, Alberta this 30th day of November, A. D. 1918.

E. L. CHUDLEIGH, Sheriff

American Casualties

Quarter of Million

Gen. March, United States chief of staff has given out amended casualty reports from Gen. Pershing regarding the official total of Nov. 26 as 262,728, exclusive of prisoners.

The figures on prisoners were unintelligible in the cablegram, Gen. March said the total under this head probably would be practically the same as announced last Saturday.

Gen. Pershing reported the following casualties to Nov. 26:

Killed in action, 28,548.

Died of wounds, 12,191.

Died of disease, 16,084.

Died from other causes, 1,680.

Missing in action, 14,250.

Prisoners (undisabled), 14,250.

Wounded, 189,995, divided as follows:

Severely wounded, 54,750.

Undetermined, 45,108.

Slightly, 8,936.

The War department expects to bring back home in the month of December between 100,000 and 175,000 men Gen. March said. To accompany this it will use in addition to army transports and covered cargo boats, enough old battleships and cruisers to furnish an additional carrying capacity for 25,000 men.

Shipping experts expect to transport 300,000 monthly when the demobilization is under full speed.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to thank our good friends for their kindness and thoughtfulness in our time of trouble.

MR. & MRS. GEO. FAIRWEATHER.

Government Supplies

Feed for Farmers

Government feed at reasonable prices may be secured by farmers and live stock men through the food division of the live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, which has established reserves at different distributing centers as follows:

Re-cleaned clover screenings, \$36.00 per ton, bulk car load lots Fort William. There is an export embargo on this class of feed.

Feed corn \$1.40 per bushel, F. O. B. Triffin, Ont.

Lesser all cream milk, \$64.00 per ton, Montreal, and \$66.00 per ton, F. O. B. Toronto in car load lots, packed in 200 pound sacks.

It would be well for farmers to get together and order car loads of above feeds before winter conditions affect transportation. Address orders for corn, screenings and all class meal to the food division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

BRAN AND SHORTS

Bran and shorts upon which there is an absolute export embargo, are sold through the regular trade at fixed prices of \$31.00 per ton for bran and \$36.00 per ton for shorts. Fort William, plus freight and, and \$42.00 per ton for shorts, Montreal, including sacks in each case. Freight will be deducted or added to this price according to distance east or west of Montreal respectively.

DRIED BEET PULP.

There is also a supply of dried beet pulp or sugar beet meal accumulated at the sugar refineries in Western Ontario, selling at \$55.00 per ton, F. O. B. Chatham, Walsburg and Kitchener, plus a charge of \$5.00 per ton for bags, which amount is rounded on return of bags. Farmers within a reasonable radius of these points should look into the advantages of this meal, as it is desirable to use it up in Canada.

German Troops

Seize Much Booty

Field Marshal von Mackensen, who commanded the German troops operating in Rumania, on his return to Berlin, had in his possession 69,000 marks in gold and notes, according to the Zeitung of Augsburg, Bavaria. His staff carried stocks of provisions for their families.

Doubtful soldiers at the railway station confiscated everything the newspaper, and the authorities in effect, to complain made by the officers, that the guard had acted as if it did because it was "believed the goods had been stolen."

CANADA

WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

The Canadian Government offers interest-bearing War-Savings Stamps

Issue of 1919—Payable Jan. 1, 1924

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, P.C. No. 2463 authorizes the issue of War-Savings Stamps for the purpose of assisting in the financing of Government expenditures.

As Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, points out, W.-S.-S. are certificates in excellent investment for small savings; and a strong incentive to every citizen's economy.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

Until January 31st, 1919, War-Savings Stamps will be sold by all Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and other authorized Agencies, for \$4.00 each, and on January 1st, 1919, Canada will pay \$5.00 each for them.

Registration Against Loss

A Certificate is provided for the purchaser of a W.-S.-S. On the certificate are spaces to which 10 W.-S.-S. may be affixed. A certificate bearing one or more W.-S.-S. may be registered against loss by fire, burglary or other cause.

The Certificate also shows the Cash Surrender Value of W.-S.-S. at various dates before maturity.

SOLD WHEREVER THIS SIGN IS DISPLAYED

The Kaiser as I Knew Him 14 Years

brother of his sister's wedding. It was about twenty-four by eighteen inches in size. It showed the Kaiser and himself in a sort of double dressing gown, the Kaiser in the center, with the palace and the cathedral dials on either side.

"I don't know just what this masterpiece was meant to signify, but I had it framed and placed it in my office. It evoked from a little boy who entered the room with his mother the following astonished remark: "Oh, mother, look at the Kaiser in heaven!"

A post-card picture of the Kaiser, signed by his own hand, was in his own estimation one of the most precious gifts he could bestow. I remember his desiring one of them to an American charity bazaar in Berlin to be auctioned off. He thought that the fact that the card came from the imperial majesty gave it a value which could not be measured in dollars and cents.

A piece of jewelry or a sum of money might have been duplicated or even excelled by a gift of similar character from any American millionaire for whose wealth the Kaiser was frequently expressed the utmost contempt.

No doubt the royal banquet was prepared much upon the same principle. For it was a case of saying among the German aristocracy that one had better feel more before going to a banquet at the palace.

I happened to mention to the Kaiser the reputation his banquet held among his people. He was not at all taken aback.

"That's good!" he commented. "The Germans are too fat anyway. The majority of the people too much."

Long after automobile began more or less general, the Kaiser still employed a horse and carriage for ordinary travel, relying upon his free use of the railways for his long travels. When, however, the Reichstag passed a law compelling royalty to pay for their railroad travel, the Kaiser took to automobiles. They charged him \$1000 a month, he told me, for the use of a train in one of his short trips, and that apparently was more than he would stand.

"Automobiles are expensive," he declared, "but they don't cost us that much."

The Kaiser speaks English with the slightest trace of a foreign accent. His English is perfect. He speaks French, too, very fluently. He speaks Italian. He is widely read on almost all subjects, and his knowledge of the literature of England, France and America as well as that of Germany. Mark Twain was one of his favorite American authors and Longfellow his choice of American poets.

He prided himself on his acquaintance with history and his little respect for the political opinions of others whose knowledge of history is less complete.

Shortly after Carnegie had donated five million marks to Germany to purchase war material, the Kaiser was talking to the Kaiser of American millionaires and the steelmaster was mentioned.

"Of course, Carnegie is a nice old man and means well," remarked the Kaiser, "but Carnegie is a little bit ignorant of world history. He's not advanced enough to understand world peace."

We accepted it naturally, but, of course, we intended to correct his policy of maintaining world peace in full strength.

"Indeed, there is hardly any subject," he said, "which the Kaiser has devoted any considerable attention in which he doesn't regard himself as an authority."

As an art collector and antiquarian he claims first place and he is particularly fond of that second place which should be left vacant. He is particularly fond of the acquisition by American millionaires of art treasures and antiquities which their wealth enabled them to buy, but which their limited acquaintance with history and their lack of culture and refinement made them unable to appreciate in the Kaiser's estimation.

Of his own taste in art little need be said. The monuments which he caused to be erected to his ancestors and his advisors and which adorn the Sieges Allee, the street he had opened through the Tiergarten expressly for them, are at the same time a monument to the Kaiser's taste of art. They are his laughing-stock of the article world. They have been so frequently defaced by vandals, whose artistic taste is so offended that it was necessary to station policemen in the Sieges Allee to guard them. Not long ago a burglar entered the vicinity. The burglar was observed while at work and started civilian rushed to the Sieges Allee to "smother" one of the officers, who were known to be on guard there.

"If you hurry," exclaimed the civilian, excitedly, "you can catch these burglars red-handed!"

"I'm sorry," replied the policeman, "but I cannot leave the Kaiser's side. He is the Kaiser's idea of what is most desirable in dramatic art. When he put on 'Richard III' at the King's Theatre, at the Berlin Opera, he sent a professor to the British museum to secure the most detailed information available regarding the costume of the period. Every detail, every article of wearing apparel, every button, every weapon in fact, every property used on the stage was to be faithfully reproduced, particular pains being taken to produce most realistic effect in a few of the scenes in which a king ended his life. The Kaiser sent me tickets to the performance at the Berlin Opera and I asked the Kaiser how the King of England enjoyed it."

"My gratitude," the Kaiser replied, "able to express his satisfaction at the effect the play had on him."

My royal mind, "why, the thing was very much alarmed when the funeral of some one came on. He thought the whole opera house was on fire!"

Perhaps the Kaiser's love for details might be attributed to his keen observation. Nothing, no matter how trivial, escaped his notice.

A couple of years before the war I had the empire furniture in my waiting room remodelled. On the very first occasion of the Kaiser's calling at the house the change he noticed it.

"My, my, how beautiful the chairs look!" he exclaimed. "Good enough for Napoleon himself!"

On another occasion, between two of the Kaiser's visits, I had had put up in the waiting room a new portrait of Mrs. Davis. The Kaiser noticed it the moment he came into the room and made some complimentary remark about it.

The Kaiser frequently accused the Americans of being dollar-worshippers and the English of being ruled by Mammon, but that he himself was not totally unmindful of the value and content of money was amply revealed by the manner in which he catered to people of wealth in recent years.

The rich men in Berlin and one of the richest in Germany was a Hebrew coat magnate named Friedlander. The Kaiser envied him and made him von Friedlander-Mid. Another wealthy Hebrew to whom the Kaiser catered was Schwabach, head of the Hirschberg bank, one of the strongest private banks in Germany, and he, too, was ennobled, becoming von Schwabach.

A number of other wealthy Hebrews in Germany were also honored by the Kaiser in this way. Although the Kaiser was averse to visiting the homes of private individuals who lacked social position, he did not refuse to visit them to view their art collections, but actually to tickle their vanity.

Shortly after Leishman became ambassador to Germany, the Kaiser called on him.

"Your new ambassador's daughter is so beautiful," the Kaiser said, "that I have attended our court in many a day," he declared. "Half a dozen of my young officers are very anxious to marry her. Can you tell me, Davis, whether she is a Jew?"

If the Kaiser despised the American propensity for money-making, he was certainly not averse to acquiring American dollars.

He told me once that every trip to the American Republics, his American-made from New York to Hamburg returned in transformed \$150,000 from American to German pockets, and added: "We're mighty glad to get some of your money, I can tell you."

Of the Kaiser's voracity I had contrasting evidence. In his conversations with me we usually wandered from subject to subject in the most haphazard way, and he invariably displayed a surprising store of information on every topic we touched, and I am not vain enough to believe that he was so anxious to make a favorable impression upon me that he prepared for these discussions in advance.

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eminent in connection with the police. It took 14 years to get it.

"Well, it won't be necessary now," he commented. "We'll have the Deutschland over and bring back a boatload of teeth!"

"It's not teeth, Davis," he declared on another occasion, "so that I can tell you. There are lots of people I would like to see in the Kaiser's mind, although his remark was evidently more facetious than vicious."

The country was so divided in mind, although his remark was evidently more facetious than vicious."

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The Soldiers' and Workmen's Council at Leipzig has decided that German general headquarters should be dissolved and Field Marshal von Hindenburg arrested, according to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin.

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R.E.

To The Electors
Of Redcliff
Ladies and Gentlemen—
As I am again in the field for
Councillor I solicit your votes and influence
during the coming day—Next Monday.

"I have served on the council for the
past two years and feel that the
experience and knowledge of the town's
needs gained in that time, together
with the independent study I have
always taken of the welfare of the
town is concerned, justify me in asking
for your support."

"If elected I will use my best efforts
helping to run the town's affairs as
economically as possible."

My policy is "government of the
people for the people and by the people."

Yours truly,
Frank E. Broughton

To The Electors of
Redcliff
Your Vote
and Influence
Respectfully Solicited for
WM. KEATS
For Councillor
1919 1920
VOTE FOR
OAKLAND
For Councillor

Having accepted the nomination for
councillor I ask for your support next
Monday at the polls.

If elected I will endeavor to help
run the affairs of the town as
economically as possible and devote
as much time as is necessary to perform
the duties devolving upon the office.

Yours truly,
CHAS. OAKLAND

TO THE
Citizens of
Redcliff
Having been asked to allow my
name to go forward for nomination
for council, I have decided to do so.
My reason is that I may be of use to
the town which has supported me for
the past six years. Should you decide
on Monday next to send me to
represent you in council I shall use
my best endeavors to do so.
Yours for the best little town in the
west,
FRED ODLIN

I have been asked by some of our
residents to allow my name to go
before the electors as a candidate for
councillor in the forthcoming election,
and have consented to do so.

For the past four years I have served
on the council, and as a result, am
fairly familiar with the town's business
and the present condition.

If elected I will use my best efforts
for a clean, economically run town.

Sincerely yours,
Ed. L. STONE

